

# Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

One tombstone ought to be sufficient for Chase and Householder.

Greenham's motto appears to be: "Be sure you're right then ask England's consent."

An authority has decided that prior to 1873 both gold and silver was the unit of value.

Mr. Sibbey is still groping around trying to get a little salt on the tail of Vox Populi.

Slowly and surely most people are losing all the information they ever had on finance.

The story of a threatened revolution in Hawaii is far fetched, both as to distance and veracity.

Warden Chase wants to try to prove that it is a poor investigation that doesn't work both ways.

The Arapahoe slave at Reno, Oklahoma, like the poet's heroine, "red as a rose is she." She's an Indian.

The Delaware dead-lock couldn't stand the strain of losing its salary. That usually brings a legislator.

Rev. Botkin says the Pop organization, the Kansas Industrial Legion, is not dangerous. Neither is it legion.

After annihilating the income tax, funeral services by the supreme court over it, look irrelevant and redundant.

An Indian Territory paper makes the announcement in all seriousness that Oscar Wilde is charged with insanity.

Ex-Senator Martin talks of Populism sweeping the country. It tried that once, and it had the effect of a dirty mop.

The modern strike displays many indications of being simply an aggravated form of old-fashioned spring fever.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton's opinion on irrigation and early corn is that gold is the only stable honest money.

The sweet girl graduate again reminds us that "night brings out the stars," without stating that a brick-bat does too.

The English courts will get that \$25,000 out of Oscar Wilde, quicker than Miss Pollard got that \$15,000 out of Breckinridge.

"At a former day hens' eggs were eaten. Now they are used exclusively by newspaper correspondents to measure half-stones."

Pfeffer says that the Populists favor neither silver nor gold for money, but paper. This is right. Pfeffer is truthful enough to be a Republican.

The burlesque actors are now taking off the living pictures. It was generally supposed that the living pictures themselves took off everything.

Consternation reigns among the gold-bugs. The silver advocates refuse to accept the premises that they are fools, before the discussion begins.

John Waller can stand imprisonment all right, but if the French nation desires to exist, it wants to show more newspaper reporters into Waller's cell.

And now those Republican investigators accuse Householder of chucking Maud Peck under the chin. How absurd. Where else could he chuck her?

The Cheyenne Indians are prohibited the use of the mesquite bean. But if it is civilization they are after, they should follow Boston and sail into the navy bean.

Nicaragua is very indignant, of course. But Nicaragua will carefully refrain in the future from bumping the heads of English pre-consuls just for amusement.

There is an awful suspicion that the orator at the picnic next July 4, who spouts on the prowess of America will be interrupted with: "How about Nicaragua?"

An old Kansan who examined one of Beardsley's drawings said he imagined that that was what P. P. Elder's profile would look like if it were visible.

It is suspected that a number of men in this country have stopped work till this financial question is settled and they know whether they are to be paid in silver or gold.

It is found necessary to have a row over the Brown-Gordon tragedy in Kentucky, and it would seem, too, that both sides would want to refrain from scrapping.

A daily paper is to be started in Chicago which will contain no accounts of crimes or criminals. The vocabulary should be written and kept standing in type.

"Can England be sleeping?" asks a newspaper in regard to Britain's indifference to Russia's treatment of Japan. Not sleeping perhaps. Usually John Bull does.

Several of the colored gentry at Gurdie use face-powder and the society belles of the town returned the compliment by blacking their faces and giving a minstrel show.

Colonel Blackwell's temple for the perpetration of Indian religion is important no doubt, but it doesn't compare with the Winchester for the preservation of the white man's scalp.

Ben Harrison believes that if the mints were thrown open to the free coinage of silver, we should at once come into a condition in which we—but then that will be settled yet.

## WAS SILVER DEMONETIZED.

In answer to a correspondent the Eagle stated a few days ago that few if any of the members of congress knew that the bill of 1873 demonetized silver. Still we see declarations being made daily that it was an open and notorious fact discussed everywhere at the time. Only last week a Kansas paper declared that the senators and members of the house taking part in the discussion declared that there would be no more silver dollar legal tenders. And now comes Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin, in the Chicago Times-Herald, undertaking to make the public believe, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, that demonetization was not accomplished by stealth, that the act which struck down the money equality of silver was an open and deliberate one. As the Eagle has heretofore stated the act itself purported to be simply a law to regulate the coinage at the mints. It was in the ensuing wording of the bill that the deed was done. In fact many members afterwards thought that the said wording had been surreptitiously interpolated after the bill had been formally passed. It was for this reason that the act has been called the crime of 1873. This Professor Laughlin, who claims to be an authority on political economy, but who is an out and out gold-bug, denies the truth of history, denies that the American people were robbed of one-half their ability to pay their debts, to buy products and to hire labor. He says "great interest centers in the act of 1873 only because it was regarded a crime to demonetize silver, which act was said, by a senator, to have gone through congress like the silent tread of a cat," but declares that such was not the fact, that the bill was thoroughly discussed and universally understood.

The Times-Herald in an editorial attempts backing the professor by citing the supposed fact that the bill was first submitted by the secretary of the treasury in 1870, April 25th, that it was printed eighteen times within the next three years and discussed to the length of 141 columns of the Congressional Globe.

As the professor of political economy of the University of Chicago has gone out of his way to pervert history, a university which is owned and controlled by John D. Rockefeller, one of the greatest and biggest gold-bugs of the country, it might be well to at once silence him and squelch his cuckoo by quoting the recorded public declarations of several of the representative men of the United States congress on that question. Senator Hereford in the senate on February 13, 1878, said:

"So that I say that beyond the possibility of a doubt and there is no disputing it, that the bill which demonetized silver, as it passed, never was read, never was discussed, and that the chairman of the committee who reported it, who offered the substitute, said to Mr. Holman when inquired of that it did not affect the coinage in any way whatever."—(Congressional Record, volume 7, part 1, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 200.)

Senator Thurman on Feb. 13, 1878, said:

"When the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a question toward demonetization."—(Congressional Record, volume 7, part 2, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 164.)

On March 29, 1878, Senator Conkling made the following pertinent inquiry of Senator Boggs:

"Will the senator allow me to ask him or some other senator a question? Is it true that there is now by law no American dollar? And, if so, is it true that the effect of the law is to make half dollars and quarter dollars the only silver coin which can be used as legal tender?"—(Congressional Record, volume 8, part 2, Forty-fourth congress, first session, page 282.)

Senators Blaine and Voorhees had the following interesting colloquy on Feb. 15, 1878:

Mr. Voorhees—I want to ask my friend from Maine whether I may call him as one more witness to the fact that it was not generally known whether silver was demonetized. Did he know, as speaker of the house, presiding at that time, that the silver dollar was demonetized in the bill to which he alludes?

Mr. Blaine—I did not know anything that was in the bill at all. As I have before said, little was known or cared on the subject (laughter) and now I should like to change the questions with the senator from Indiana who was on the floor and whose business it was, far more than mine, to know, because by the designation of the house I was to put questions; the senator from Indiana, then on the floor of the house, with his power as a debater was to unfold them to the house. Did he know?

Mr. Voorhees—I very frankly say that I did not.—(Congressional Record, volume 7, part 2, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 167.)

Senator Beck said in the senate on Jan. 10, 1878:

"(The bill demonetizing silver) never was understood by either house of congress, nor by the whole knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done."—(Congressional Record, volume 7, part 1, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 200.)

Ex-President Garfield, in a speech at Springfield, O., in 1877, said:

"Perhaps I ought to be ashamed to say so, but it is the truth to say that I, at that time being chairman of the committee on appropriations, and having my hands overfull during all that time with work, I never read the bill. I took it upon the faith of a prominent Democrat and a prominent Republican, and I do not know that I voted at all. There was no call for yeas and nays, and nobody opposed that bill that I knew of. It was put through as dozens of bills are in congress on the faith of the report of the chairman of the committee; therefore, I tell you because it is the truth, that I have no knowledge about it."—(Quoted in Congressional Record, volume 7, part 1, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 283.)

As to the accusation by bimetalists that the original bill was "doctored," Senator Allison on Feb. 15, 1878, said:

"But when the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the house of representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, but that the bill afterwards was doctored, if I may use that term, and it is used in no other sense than that of course.—(Congressional Record, volume 7, part 2, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 168.)

Mr. Bright of Tennessee, said on the floor of the house:

"It passed by fraud in the house, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill, never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an

impression that the bill made no material alteration in the coinage laws; that it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by the previous question. It was passed to my certain information under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful as well as the ablest statesmen in congress at that time. \* \* \* Aye, sir, it was a fraud that smelt to heaven. It was a fraud that will sink in the nose of posterity, and for which some persons must give account in the day of retribution."—(Congressional Record, volume 7, part 1, second session, Forty-fifth congress, page 284.)

Congressman Holman, in congress on July 13, 1876, said:

"I assert that the measure never had the sanction of this house, and it does not possess the moral force of law. \* \* \* The method of its passage through this house was a colossal swindle."—(Congressional Record, volume 4, part 6, Forty-fourth congress, first session, appendix, page 537.)

Again, on August 5, 1878, Congressman Holman said: "The original bill was simply a bill to organize a bureau of mints and coinage. The bill which finally passed the house, and which ultimately became a law, was certainly not read in this house. \* \* \* It was never considered before the house as it was passed. Up to the time the bill came before the house for its final passage the measure had simply been one to establish a bureau of mints. The substitute which finally became a law was never read.

"I myself asked Mr. Hooper, who stood near where I am now standing, whether it changed the law in regard to coinage. And the answer of Mr. Hooper certainly left the impression upon the whole house that the subject of coinage was not affected by the bill."—(Congressional Record, volume 4, part 6, Forty-fourth congress, first session, appendix, page 537.)

These are but a few of the utterances of those who were in congress at the time of the demonetization act of 1873. Perhaps to prove conclusively that the bill was not discussed, Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin and the Chicago Times-Herald to the contrary notwithstanding, the testimony of Congressman Cannon of Illinois, may be added to the foregoing. In a speech on July 13, 1876, he said:

"This legislation was had in the Forty-second congress, Feb. 12, 1873, by a bill to regulate the mints of the United States, and practically abolished silver as money by failing to provide for the coinage of the silver dollar. It was not discussed, as shown by the Record, and neither members of congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation."—(Congressional Record, volume 4, part 6, Forty-fourth congress, first session, appendix, page 537.)

Then there is the oft-published testimony of "Pig Iron" Kelley, who had charge of the bill, and that of General Grant, both acknowledging entire ignorance of that part of the act that struck down silver. These testimonies have been produced time and again. They can all be found in their originality, as indicated in the Congressional Record. In the light of such evidence, is it any wonder that the act of 1873 is called a crime?

## HEAD OFF THE GIRLS.

The pork princes and the land lords of Chicago, it seems are becoming alarmed over the habit which the dukes and dukes and the sprigs of the bloods of Europe generally have fallen into of coming over to America for fresh flesh and fiscal treasure done up in dimity, and so a member of the Illinois legislature has at one and the same time bounded into fame and won the everlasting gratitude of the purse proud by introducing a bill which aims at putting a stop to the aforesaid monkey business. The measure first appealing to the patriotism of the freely footed and unimpaired maidens of the north by the shores of Michigan cites the fact that whenever and wherever a royal family have financially plunked a dandy dabbler who is put up, rigged out, and sent over to America to recuperate his exchequer by a marital alliance with something solid in stocks and shillings and sound in physique. Thus goes the old man's money to buy an empty title and goes also his darling daughter to the other side of the water, her fellow countrymen in their walling forgetting that the she who prefers a titled squire and disrepute and loss of caste to a man of character and brains is no loss either to the country or to the American who might have been so unfortunate as to be tied to her. The Illinois statesman however, while he had his hand in should have gone farther. Patriotism and natal pride don't go with the class his bill is after. All girls supposed to be in the market for foreign dukes or suspected of having designs on debauchee dukes should be compelled to put up a forfeit, and in the event of a trip abroad on general principles they should deposit a bond with good and sufficient securities forfeited in the event of their failing to show up, on returning home, that they had been guilty of contracting no entangling alliances while absent. Enactments such as is contemplated by the legislature of Illinois, which contains no restriction, provides no penalties, nor demands any show down, lacks the requisite reach and must necessarily fail to fetch them. Besides, these lapses are cases of participes criminis. In addition to the most stringent terms for the girl the act should further provide that no foreigner below the rank of king should openly commit matrimony by and with the consent of any female American until he had foregone his title and country, given a good and sufficient bond that he would join the American silver party, make his home in the native land of his proposed bride, all as a prerequisite and guaranty of good faith and farther he must show up as big a pile belonging to himself as the one sought in which a woman is to be thrown in to boot.

## A "CRAZE" OF WISDOM.

There is one fact as prominent as it is curious connected with the so-called silver craze which is exciting so much alarm in administration circles and among the money mongers of the world. It is a fact that it is a movement that comes from the people, not from political leaders, a movement that had its inception in a terrific squeeze, its development in thought and study rather than in passion.

The letter of President Cleveland to Governor Stone of Mississippi, was remarkable, especially for its warning to federal office-holders that if their views of the currency question differed from those of the administration they

must be careful in asserting them, lest they incur the presidential disfavor and consequent loss of position. On the other hand the intimation is clear that enthusiastic support of the administration's policy will be agreeable to the president.

No man who understands it can truthfully say, as some have said, that those who favor the restoration of silver as a money metal, especially in the west and south, do so out of ignorance and inherited prejudice. Such ideas may be comforting to those who think they have appropriated the wisdom of the world, but they are not just true. A year ago we heard much of the remarkable progress of "sound money ideas" in the west. This apparent progress was really a pause, a doubt, a suspension of judgment. It showed that the people were not blindly devoted to any opinion, but that they were willing to listen, to learn, to be reasoned with, to submit their opinions to the test of criticism. But suddenly comes the alarming cry, "the people are moving!"

They had stopped, but they had not turned back. They had thought it over. They had weighed the arguments for the gold standard. They had reviewed the pros and cons. They had observed cause and effect. And they decided that the old way, the way of their despised fathers, was best after all.

Hence the "silver craze" that is sweeping the land.

## IT IS WORLD-WIDE.

The gold-bugs are systematically trying to convince the readers of their special publications, with which they are now flooding the country, that outside of the western and southern sections of America there is no concern evinced touching the status of silver. The truth is the immediate representatives not only but the industrial and producing classes of every civilized country on the globe, except in the few free silver nations of Central and South America, and in Japan. The London spectator, noting the prosperity of Japan and Mexico as silver countries, goes on to protest strongly against the folly of treating bimetalism as a mere fad, and sure to pass away without doing much harm. That paper then says it is shaking politics in America to pieces, and in Europe we have no manner of doubt that grave emergency quarrel in which class will be set against class is almost immediately at hand. We shall have it even in this country, enormous as is the weight of authority on the monometallist side, and consistent as our people have been in leaving all such matters to be settled by trained experts. To this the Kansas City Gazette well remarks that we too were in the habit of leaving all such questions to professional expert money lenders, who kept them settled in their own interest, till of late the people began to see that the money lenders were getting doubly their dues, not by law, but by shrewdly inducing the government to keep silver up to the increased price of gold. When at last the doubled burden got too heavy to be borne the debtors looked every way for relief, and now propose to carry but the original weight.

## A NEW TAX IDEA.

A bill now pending before the Illinois legislature provides that all assessments of realty for taxable purposes shall be made on the basis of one-eighth of its actual cash value. No reason is stated, so far as we have seen, for the ratio named, nor is it material as long as the strict rule in estimating values is adhered to. The purpose of the law is to prevent all discrimination in assessments, and to take from appraisers the privilege of showing favor to friends. It should also remove the possibility of corrupt appraisers, for a consideration, making arbitrary valuations for those who might offer a bribe. The rule being fixed by statute, and the law being mandatory, there would be no difficulty in arriving at the cash, or market value of all property. The equal adjustment of values for taxation has long been a difficult problem. It is one in which every taxpayer is vitally interested, and the solution of it will weed out the shirk, and the shark who regularly beats his way by tricks and bribes. It is to be hoped this bill may become a law, and that its merits will be fully tested.

## GRATUITOUS GARRULITY.

The gratuitous talk about Kansas drouth, Kansas floods and Kansas storms is growing very stale. It comes, for the most part from the eastern press and eastern people. The worn-out ridges, and moss grown villages and burghs which furnish a habitation for these people are so far inferior to this new, rich country, with its wide awake towns, that comparisons can only be made by showing the contrasts. Down in New England the farmers are just beginning to plant their sterile acres to corn and black-eyed peas. Up in Iowa they still hover about the stove and bewail their frequent visitations of "Kansas cyclones." In northern Indiana and Michigan the weary husbandman is paddling around in his canoe hunting for his section corners, preparatory to spring plowing. Here—but what's the use? We know the blessings of this sun embowered valley and that is enough. Let them talk, we will do the rest.

There is a prevailing opinion among about half of the Kentuckians that young Brown was innocent of any wrong; and also a belief among the other half that he got what he deserved.

The open letter cranks seem to be the victims of the delusion that editors spend their nights in feverish anxiety to crowd out advertisements and news for the benefit of one subscriber.

King Humbert can broil a steak, grid a chop and do plain cooking just as well as he can run with the machine, couple up horse or pump at a fire. Indeed, his majesty of Italy is a man of many talents.

## PURLOINED PLUMES.

Lord Kelvin maintains that the earth is 100,000,000 years old.

The polar current contains less salt than those from the equator.

The skeleton bone of an average whale weighs twenty-five tons.

Until forty years ago Japanese were vaccinated on the tip of the nose.

The newest thing out in London's world of swiftness is a hand-painted shirt front.

The total public debt of the self-governing British colonies amounts to something like \$300,000,000.

Already there have been more train robberies in 1895 than for the entire year in either 1890, 1891 or 1892.

A recent report shows that 11,350 convicts last year passed through the forwarding prison at Truman, Russia.

The total amount of gold in circulation at the present time is estimated at about 1,000,000,000, weighing altogether 525 tons.

A carp taken out of the water may be kept alive for twelve hours by a piece of bread soaked in brandy placed in its mouth.

There is a spring on Pecos river, in San Miguel county, New Mexico, which throws out a stream fifteen feet wide and three feet deep.

W. R. Smith, superintendent of the botanic gardens in Washington, has held the place for forty-three years, and knows all about gardens.

The largest sailing ship afloat is the registered *Forster Monarch*, 3,323 tons measurement. Her iron masts are 154 feet high from the deck.

Porous glass is a late novelty in the Paris market. The holes are so small that neither dust nor draft follows its use, and yet the ventilation is said to be excellent.

"Grog," the sea term for rum-and-water, it may not be generally known, derived its name from Admiral Edward Vernon, who wore program breeches, and hence was called "Old Grog." About the year 1746 he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.

Dr. Selmons the Berlin electrician dwells in a house which is known throughout Germany as the "Wonder of Wanne." It is fitted from roof to cellar with electricity. The dining room, kitchen and wine cellar are all connected by means of a miniature electric railway.

The parasitic fig indigenous to the tropics is an extraordinary plant. Its seeds are distributed by birds, and should one drop and lodge in a tree it will germinate there and send a long root to the ground, whence it can draw nourishment. It then rapidly spreads in growth over the unfortunate tree, which soon dies.

In France the act of opening letters addressed to another person is a penal offense only when perpetrated by an official connected with the postal service. This restriction has led to so much abuse that the government has recently submitted to the chambers a bill providing severe punishment for everyone, whether official or not, who is guilty of tampering with correspondence addressed to others.

## OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Bill Grimes is receiving compliments on a sides his free press interview. Frank Fillmore of the Arapahoe Bee, calls timber-cutters "cedar-rustlers."

Arapahoe has spent \$90 on a town well. It ought to be placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

After the rain the attendance at the prayer meetings throughout Oklahoma fell off one-half.

It has been settled that no survey will be made on the Choctaw west of Fort Reno this summer.

Both Mr. Waggoner and the cattlemen are agreed that arbitration saves a lot of valuable powder and lead.

The proposed electric line that is to run between Scottsbluff and Blackwell will carry passengers and freight.

The eastern papers are moralizing by the column of Blackwell's great Indian temple. David is getting the advertising.

The End Week remarks that every day may be Sunday day and bye, but since the rain every day in kind is Saturday.

The El Reno Democrat declares that the people of that town are taxed to death. But the obstinates do not assign that cause.

S. H. Jercks of End, has been bounced as local weather observer because of neglect of duty, and Henry Holzkamp will succeed him.

An Oklahoma paper says that the authorities cannot expect people to obey laws that are codified partly by Harry St. John. (Oh rats!)

The "Where is He?" club of El Reno, gave a banquet Wednesday evening. The club has no reference to either Ira Terrell or Bill Doolin.

The colored people of Oklahoma have sat serene during the remodeling of the new jail. Oklahoma have stood gallantly, splendidly firm at par.

Birds of all kind are very scarce in Oklahoma this spring. It is believed that the cold weather throughout the south killed a great many.

It is lucky for those Guthrie papers that they did not publish portraits of Slaughter Kid and Dynamite Dick until both gentlemen were too dead to protest.

Dennis Flynn has roasted Hoke Smith once or twice but the next time he makes a speech, it will be necessary to call in the undertaker before he reaches his peroration.

One editor at El Reno made a hard campaign three weeks ago against the indiscriminate carrying of concealed weapons. Last week he was fined for carrying a revolver.

At Muskogee, according to a gay and festive fakir, when the body of an old woman was searched a porous plaster was pulled off her chest and found to conceal several hundred dollars.

Newark Republican: How's this for a strip pluck? Last week a young lady in her teens living less than many miles from Newark, with the aid of a little brother saved and sent a load of stove wood to sell to get a dollar for examination fee on Saturday. A kind neighbor brought the wood to town. It was a day when dust was more plentiful than dollars, but we traded for the wood anyhow. And by the way, the wood shows it was cut by a woman, for there wasn't a stick too long in the lot. Now if this girl don't get a certificate we'll always think she should (at least) wait at no want day.

End Week: During the sermon delivered by Rev. Stamp at the camp meeting last night, he gave the congregation one of those old-time word pictures of death scenes, and wound up by asking the unconvinced in the audience where they expected to go when they died. He repeated it several times, "Where do you expect to go when you die?" An unconvinced and discouraged homesteader was seated within the deep recesses of the tall grass some distance from the preacher's seat in an almost impenetrable place he remarked: "Well, you can bet your sweet life person, I won't take in any more openings unless I am dead sure the country gets plenty of rain."

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